

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—The SERPENT ON THE
HEARTH—GYMNASTIC EXERCISES—THE SOAP FAT MAN.

BOTH'S THEATRE. 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway and 13th street.—
LOST AT SEA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.—New Version of
SHAMLET.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th st. and 6th av.—FRENCH
COMPANY IN PROU-FROU.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-fourth st.—FROU
FROU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner
Third st.—Marine daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. corner of Eighth avenue and
23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE
EMERALD RING.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn.—
FROU-FROU.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English Opera—
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery.—Comic
Theatricals, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocal-
ists, Negro Acts, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 355 Broadway.—Ethio-
pian Minstrelsy, &c.—THEATRICAL AGENCY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. 720 Broadway.—Ethio-
pian Minstrelsy, Negro Acts, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS.—FROU FROU.

NEW YORK CIRCUS. Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c.

APOLLO HALL. corner 25th street and Broadway.—
THE NEW HILARION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 515 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

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GAG LAW is what they call it now. It was the destroying angel the last time.

EX-GOVERNOR HENRY A. WISE claims that he is still an unrepentant rebel. We do not see why he should repent. He never hurt anybody during the war.

A TIMELY PARAPHRASE.—"There is a divinity shapes democratic ends, let roughs use them as they may."

GOOD NEWS EITHER WAY.—The cable despatches from London intimate that the General Congress of the Pontifical Council has adopted the *Schema de Fide*. The *Schema* was published in our columns a few days since. If it has been adopted, good. If it has not been adopted, good also. The world will wag on just about the same either way.

"AN OPINION AS IS AN OPINION."—The opinion of Mother Goose of Mr. Kiernan. She says:—

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a briar bush,
And scratched out both his eyes.
But when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush,
And scratched them in again.

A HOLDER OF MINNESOTA STATE BONDS asks General Butler if Massachusetts will not accept some of them as a present and sue for their payment in order to contest the power of Minnesota to repudiate them. General Butler very promptly replies that Massachusetts will accept a hundred thousand or so on those terms and sue for them. No doubt of it, and sue for them hard, too.

MIKE MURPHY and his four confreres proved to be rather "small potatoes" in the vote on the Charter yesterday.

The Charter at Albany—Mysterious Disappearance of the Young Democracy.

The latest proposed Charter for this city passed the Assembly yesterday by a vote of one hundred and sixteen against five. This startling close to the campaign of the jack-knife democracy will give the people a just and ridiculous notion of the strength of that party. The Charter that received this overwhelming vote is the one that was called "Tweed's Charter" by the copperhead organ, and by the representatives generally of the jack-knife party. It is, however, the first Charter introduced at the present session of the Legislature. Upon its first appearance it was called Frenar's Charter, because introduced by the member of that name. Some changes have been made in it. Some of the departments provided for in the original bill have been stricken out of the present one—as the departments of Excise and of Education. Many points of detail, the impolicy and evil of which have been indicated by the fair criticisms of the people and the press, have been modified; but in its excellent conception of the unity of a municipal government the bill is substantially the same. As it stands this bill provides for the election of a Board of fifteen Aldermen on a general ticket; gives a vigorous head to the city government by making the Mayor an effective and responsible executive, with a great range of power; localizes in this city all authority over city affairs by making the commissions municipal departments, and lays some wholesome restrictions upon the expenditure of public money.

In these points are the outline of a sound law, fitted to simplify and organize in an efficient government machinery the good elements of our present system, and cutting away the superfluities and inconsistencies that made the system chaotic and incomprehensible to the people and thus favored corruption and the peculation of experts. As a law likely to give order to our government, to improve the character of the men entrusted with authority and to fix the responsibility for abuses, we believe this Charter will be entirely satisfactory to the intelligent, orderly, upright masses of the people and objectionable only to those who hate good laws for the most sinister reasons. We suppose, indeed, that the republicans in the Legislature voted for it so generally and so freely because it bore this character on its face. Republican authority declared that this Charter had "points of decided superiority to our present wretched anarchy." Indeed, the republicans had become the responsible party in the session through the antics of a faction of the worst class of democratic "strikers." Because there was a knot of members from the city who merely wanted what they could make, and did not care a feather for duty or for party, the value of the democratic majority was thrown away and the republicans were masters of the situation. They might not in this position have initiated any good measure for city government. The circumstances, they may have argued, did not call for that; but when a measure of that character was laid before them they did not dare take the responsibility of defeating it. City misgovernment is now a burden and an oppression to all, without regard to party, and city constituents, and State constituents, too, would have watched pretty closely the republican members who permitted a factions spirit to deprive us of a chance for improvement.

As to the so-called "young democracy"—the jack-knife democracy—there never was before such a caving in of grand pretensions as its career exhibits. The story of the bull-frog who wanted to be a bull, and burst himself in the effort to alarm the fields with his roar, scarcely does justice to the comical disproportion between its promise and its performance. Listening a little to the noise made by these fellows one would suppose that annihilation would be only a small part of the consequence of indulging any difference of opinion with them. Their rhodomontade reminded us of something that was very common in the conduct of the Confederates during the war. Whenever a Union general thrashed them well they crowded with happy exultation. If he left them hardly a breath in their bodies they managed somehow with that little to crow even louder still. In fact, the worse they were whipped the louder, noisier, grander were their exultations on all occasions. So our jack-knife democracy were jubilant when they were crushed out in the Assembly last Tuesday. There never was such a victory as they seemed to have won when shut out of Tammany Hall on Monday night. And finally, at the last trial in the Assembly, what is there of them? Nothing—absolutely nothing. They sink out of sight. They hide themselves under the convenient cover of affirmative votes. They deny their existence. Their opposition is represented by the votes of five members whose fealty no party will be eager to claim. Are these five the whole jack-knife party? Or was there no party at all—only a noise?

THE COUNTRY DEMOCRATS seem to be "just the cheese" after all. They all did so well it is hard to say who is head cheese among them.

THE STEAMSHIP VENEZUELA IN PERIL.—The steamship Camilla arrived at this port yesterday with fifteen passengers of the steamship Venezuela, which the Camilla overhauled in distress during the severe gales of last week. There are forty-two persons still aboard the Venezuela, the captain and his crew refusing to leave the ship, although she had a large hole in her hull and her rudder and stern post were wrenched away and her provisions flooded. The Venezuela, when the Camilla left her, was about mid-ocean on her route from Liverpool to Barbados, somewhere in the neighborhood of latitude thirty-three degrees thirty minutes north, longitude forty-three degrees thirty minutes west. There should be some aid sent to her promptly. If her line has any agents here it is their duty to look to it at once. They can ill spare such gallant fellows as her officers and crew have shown themselves to be, and can never find others who will fill their places with such ardent devotion to duty.

THE GREATEST TRANSFORMATION SCENE OF ALL.—That in the Assembly yesterday, changing, quick as a flash, a horde of roaring lions into a flock of innocent sheep bounding over the fence into the fold of Tammany.

Proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment—Now for a Universal Amnesty.

Upon the final passage of the bill yesterday for the restoration of Texas, the last of the list of the late Southern rebellious confederacy, the President promptly issued his proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution, establishing equal suffrage through all the length and breadth of the land to citizens of all races and colors and regardless of previous condition of servitude.

The right of the citizen, therefore (male, above the age of twenty-one), to vote in all our political elections, white man, black man, yellow man or red man, is fixed in the supreme law of the land, and North, South, East and West the politicians of all parties will actively begin to cultivate the colored element in view of the balance of political power—eight hundred thousand voters—which it commands. The negro question is thus definitely settled on the broad basis of civil and political equality, and the field is open for the broadest agitation of women's rights.

To close up the work of reconstruction, however, and of the mighty revolution resulting from the late rebellion, one more act is required—a universal amnesty, wiping out all the pains and penalties, disfranchisements and disabilities on account of said rebellion. It is understood, too, that a message to Congress recommending this act of amnesty will probably be the next communication from the President to the two houses. The fourteenth amendment provides that all the disabilities referred to may be removed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress; and now we suppose that vote will be freely given upon a measure covering all concerned in the rebellion, and investing them with all the rights of brethren in the Union once more. Such an act will surely work like a charm throughout the South in behalf of law and order; and so now for a universal amnesty.

Ireland and the Gladstone Policy.

Our latest news informs us that there is small chance, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, of putting down the Gladstone policy. Two great measures, each of them looking to Ireland, are being pushed through Parliament, and so far as we can see there is not the slightest chance of either the one or the other experiencing serious difficulty in either house. At the same time it is impossible in this part of the world not to regard this Irish-English question as one of the funniest questions of modern times. One whole session of the Imperial Parliament and the best part of another has been given up to Ireland almost exclusively. The present Prime Minister of Great Britain, and one of the ablest Prime Ministers that Great Britain has ever known, seems to have made up his mind that in history he shall be remembered chiefly as a skillful expounder of Homer and as the healer of Irish grievances. That his Homeric studies will be pronounced by posterity a great success, posterity is not likely to be unwilling to admit. That his Irish policy has reconciled Ireland to English rule or misrule not many men now living will be prepared to say is a fact. Why should it be that the British Parliament thinks of nothing but Ireland, does nothing but try to make Ireland sweet, and that all the good thoughts and all the good deeds prove failures? If things go as they are it will not surprise us to learn that an exodus is about to take place from the United States to the old shores, and that Englishmen in England begin to tremble and to doubt whether London is not to become a second New York. Whatever be the final result, it is undeniable that the Gladstone policy is giving the world a fresh illustration of the Irish character. A Life and Property Protection bill going hand in hand with a second grand reform movement is one of the funniest things in all history. To many Englishmen, to many Scotchmen, to many Americans, and, indeed, to thinking men all the world over, the condition of Ireland, looked at in the light of the Gladstone policy, will encourage the idea that honesty and earnestness are questionable characteristics of a great statesman and even of a great national policy. Moral suasion is good, but the school-master knows that castigation is a necessary and efficient adjunct. Legislation can do much, but it cannot create a contented people. We know that Mr. Gladstone means and does well. We know that the British people follow him as they never followed a Parliamentary leader before. But we want to see whether this latest attempt to heal the Irish sore will be more successful than the many attempts which have gone before. Whether cautery or plaster is the best for Ireland is still the question. In our judgment, so long as the Irish people have New York, with its fat offices, to back them, the Irish sore will be hard to heal. Gladstone should think of this.

BIG INDIAN—Tweed. Head high. Smoke pipe. Stretch himself. Feel easy. Sing "Shoo, fly."

ISABELLA AND HER HUSBAND.—They have agreed to separate. They have also compromised their difficulties. What else could we look for in the circumstances? In riotous living, it is said, the Queen is wasting the family property. The Duke of Cadiz, her husband, has a regard for his children and looks to the future. The arrangement comes to us, perhaps, the best possible in the circumstances; but it is bad for the reputation of the aristocracy and the royalties. Why should not the Duke and Marfiori settle their difficulties after the fashion of Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon?

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES have met an Anti-tam defeat. They must withdraw over the border.

A TRAGEDY IN HUDSON CITY, which we record elsewhere, shows that the assertion of unwomanly rights by woman may sometimes be attended with terrible consequences. Mrs. Schultz, it would appear, took all her husband's business into her own hands, dispossessed him of his property, and, by cool treatment, drove him to such desperate measures that he cut her throat with a razor. It is likely that she will recover, but she will certainly have been taught a severe lesson on the duties and rights of married women.

THE VOTE OF THE LOSE FIVE on the new Charter yesterday reminds us of the vote of the lone McCreery on the Alabama Claims treaty.

The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel—General Sicknesses Asked to Second the Late Prince Henri.

By a special correspondence from Madrid, published in another column to-day, we present to our readers a full report of the Montpensier-Bourbon duel, its exciting cause, preliminaries and management. The communication comes in melancholy confirmation of our special cable telegram, detailing the unchristian-like determination and cool and vengeful purpose to murder, under sanction of the code of the duello, with which the sanguinary affair was conducted. The loneliness and almost friendless position of the Bourbon Prince in Madrid, the one day proud capital of his crowned ancestors, when seeking to prepare for the eventful moment, appears as if ominous of evil. Prince Henri was compelled to hunt round for a second in a city where but a few years since hundreds of knightly swords and gauntleted hands would have been unsheathed and put forth in an instant on the mere whisper of a member of his family, even on the word of a pretender to his name. He applied to the French Minister, requesting him to act as his friend. The application was declined. He requested Major General Sickness to stand by his side in the emergency. The United States Minister was compelled to forego the proffered honor in obedience to the routine rule of the diplomatic body. The Prince eventually selected his friends, the gentlemen who were named in our first special cable advices of record of the fight and whose names are repeated to-day.

Prince Henri no doubt felt the situation keenly. No doubt but that he regretted his former hastiness of temper, his intemperate language, his violence in personalities, his weaknesses, and his cutting, galling speeches on many occasions. Regret was unavailing in the emergency, useless in the crisis. He bore himself manfully on the ground, notwithstanding. The reader will learn from our letter how the men were placed, and, as it were, behold the murderous "advance," "fire" movement as it progressed to the last shot, with the chance against Prince Henri, the leaden messenger of death almost at his head, a relentless antagonist before him, and eternity at his feet. He was cool, but not unmoved. Seeing Montpensier approach to the fatal realization of his bond—the grasping of the "pound of flesh" of the code—he took his watch from his pocket, delivered it to his second, and commended it with his love to his wife. The Duke fired instantly; the bullet whizzed in the brain of the Prince; Montpensier was revenged; a soul stood before its God. The Prince's general character, as well as his personal griefs and misfortunes, are referred to in very feeling terms. His earthly troubles have come to an end. Montpensier's position here below has not been bettered. The condition of Spain is decidedly worse. Where do we find the *cui bono* of the code? Spain herself renders the sad reply to-day—nowhere.

Mr. Delano's Taxes.

If it had been understood by the American people when Mr. Delano was made Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he was to have supreme authority in the matter of taxes, and to impose new ones or increase old ones as might please him, and that under this authority he was to extort money without any warrant of law, there would have been a protest against his appointment so loud and general that it must have been respected by the President, who holds that "the will of the people is the law of the land." In a certain section of the revenue laws it is written that from every man's return of income there "shall be deducted" certain specific abatements. "Shall be deducted" is pretty good, plain, imperative English; and we do not see how the lawyers can make any difficulty as to its meaning. Among other moneys that it is declared "shall be deducted" from the taxpayer's return is included "the amount actually paid for interest" upon any encumbrance on his property. Thus, if a man lives in a mortgaged house and pays interest instead of rent he is entitled to a reduction from his return of the whole amount of that interest, just as he would be if it were rent. This is the plain, evident, unmistakable intention of the law; and yet in the face of this the collectors are now requiring from the people a supplementary return for the year 1869, in order that they may squeeze out of them the tax on this abatement, for which abatement there is actually a place made in the revenue blanks, and which has always hitherto been allowed. This is flagrant highway robbery, and the people must submit or be compelled to fight the government in the courts. It would be better to have a new Commissioner.

MR. KIERNAN must feel sore. He had to sit down several times in the Assembly yesterday on a point of order.

GOOD FOR TENNESSEE.—The Athens (Tenn.) Post states that since the year 1840 Tennessee has "never been freer from crime and outrage; never were its people more zealously devoted to industrial pursuits; never were its schools and educational institutions more liberally encouraged and sustained or in a more flourishing condition, and never before has there been so much interest manifested in the cause of education generally." This being the case, what is the use of Congress jabbering about sending down to Tennessee loads of guns and blunderbusses to blow much peaceful people as high as "Gilderoy's kite"? None at all. General Butler might as well close his books.

LOST—Somewhere in the city of Albany, between Capitol Hill and the Delavan House, a beautiful political party. Answers to the name of "young democracy," and carries a jackknife. A reasonable reward will be given to any person having information of its present whereabouts. Address H. Genet, Albany.

THE CASE OF THE RIVAL MAYORS OF RICHMOND came up before the United States Circuit Court in that city yesterday. The decision, it is said, will affect nearly all the offices in the State, as it is claimed by the counsel of Chaboon, the military appointee, that he was entitled to hold his office until the regular election.

THE ROUGH DEMOCRACY attempted to over-throw the new Charter by shaking their "bunch of fires" at it, but they found themselves knocked out of time.

General Grant, the Senate and the Dominican Treaty.

The United States Senate, since the purchase of Alaska (481,000 square miles on the main land and a string of islands which no man can number stretching clean across the Pacific Ocean, and all for \$7,200,000 in California gold), has become somewhat distrustful of any further investments for the present in real estate. The Conscript Fathers, in fact, look upon Alaska, the home of the white bear, as a white elephant, and not knowing what to do with him they don't want any more elephants, white or black. Hence the failure of the St. Thomas treaty, although certain volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tidal waves in that quarter played the mischief with the King of Denmark. Even Cuba appears to have lost its attractions as the "key of the Gulf," and the splendid island of St. Domingo, rich beyond comparison in all the riches of the tropics, goes begging in the Senate, although offered for a song.

General Grant has concluded a treaty with the government concerned for the annexation of the republic of Dominica—two-thirds or more of the island of St. Domingo, the republic of Hayti holding the remainder. The annexation of Dominica would be speedily followed by that of Hayti, thus securing us the entire island, the possession of which would inevitably soon result in the acquisition of all the surrounding islands, beginning with Cuba. Moreover Senator Morton has shown that in 1789 (when negro slavery was in full blast there) the productions of St. Domingo reached the enormous figure of one hundred and fifty million dollars per annum, giving employment to seven hundred vessels and twenty-seven thousand seamen—facts which sufficiently attest the amazing riches and capacities of the island. In our possession this maximum of one hundred and fifty millions of products would soon be restored. In coffee and sugar alone the crops of the island within ten years would reduce the cost of coffee throughout the United States to one-third its present price, and sugar to one-half. How and why, then, is it that the Senate opposes this treaty which provides to secure us this island for a bagatelle?

Mr. Sumner, they say, does not want any more niggers. He has had enough. On his Alabama claims he is looking to the acquisition of Canada and the white folks up there; but he shrinks from Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo and all those tropical places, because of the niggers and hybrids of all shades and crosses which make up their population. We had supposed that the fifteenth amendment, establishing perfect equality of colors and races, would give us scope and verge enough to take in everything down to Brazil. But, then, it appears Mr. Sumner has other objections to Dominica, such as the unknown debts of that republic, and upon these, it is said, the Senate is dead against this treaty.

Just here, however, we have a touch of the shrewd common sense and far-reaching sagacity of General Grant. He proposes that the Senate shall suspend action upon the treaty until a competent commission to Dominica shall have inquired into all these objections, and made a straight and specific contract in dollars and cents. And we cannot believe that this fair proposition will be disregarded by the Senate.

The President's reasons for the acquisition of the island we hold to be conclusive. In the article of sugar (of which the United States consume seventy-five million dollars' worth) and in coffee and other tropical products St. Domingo would largely contribute to turn the general balance of trade in our favor. Then the laws of Cuba and Porto Rico being against our commerce the possession of St. Domingo is necessary to establish our trade on a proper footing in the West Indies, and will do it. Again, our country has become so immense that it needs outposts for military security against hostile European combinations, and nowhere do we need a commanding outpost so much as in the Gulf of Mexico. Such are General Grant's views of the importance of this Dominican treaty of annexation; and though obstructed for the present in the Senate, the proposed acquisition on the general argument indicated must prevail.

THE HAYTIOT DEMOCRACY are, like the cherub aloft, looking out for the good of the State.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE, which is published on another page, describes the situation in Cuba. The winter campaign has been brought to a close, and notwithstanding the boastful predictions with which the campaign was inaugurated it has fallen far short of the promises made by the government to the loyalists. Captain General de Rodas, who for a long time has been threatening a visit to the Central Department, has arrived at Puerto Principe, and almost simultaneously with the announcement of his arrival there reports of hard fighting in the Eastern Department were received in Havana. As yet no particulars have reached us, even as to the exact place where the engagement or engagements have taken place. Manati, Las Tunas and the river Cauto are mentioned. From the fact that the government in Havana has received despatches from General Valmaseda, who commands the Spaniards in the East, the continued silence in relation to the affair, may be regarded as indicating a victory for the Cubans.

MR. SNOW, in the Assembly yesterday, told Mr. Kiernan that his original destroying angel had returned with healing on his wings, "and, sir," said Mr. Snow, "he will bind up the wounded spirit of the young democracy of the city of New York, and will gather the dispersed democracy and bear them to a higher destiny." Beautiful Snow!

INDIAN MASSACRES IN TEXAS.—A report comes from Gainesville, Texas, under date of March 5, stating that the Comanche Indians had made a raid in Western Texas and massacred over forty families. What have the sympathizers of the Piagnos to say to this? General Sheridan is not in Texas or he would have either prevented the massacres or punished the murderous savages who were guilty of them. For his doing so no doubt the journals who abuse him now would abuse him then.

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS of the Assembly came out and voted for the new Charter boldly and aboveboard. Notwithstanding their natural sympathy for the republican commissions they see that we will have a freer city with a Frear Charter.

The Funding Bill and the National Bank Lobby.

It is said the Senate Funding bill is in danger in the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Boutwell begins to despair of its passage. The powerful national bank lobby proves too strong for the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman, the Senate and the House itself. This is what we have been saying all along. We have maintained that the national bank organizations, which we have designated as a dangerous monopoly, would prove stronger than either Congress or the administration. The Funding bill, we admit, is an impracticable measure, and there are many objections to it; but the hostility of the banks has nothing to do with the public welfare. They oppose it simply because it would take away from them a portion of their enormous profits. In funding the debt at a lower rate of interest the bill provides that the national banks shall exchange their old bonds, which they pledge with the Treasury Department as a basis of their circulation, for the new reduced per cents—that is, instead of drawing six per cent on these security bonds they would draw on an average four and a half per cent. Now, considering that this percentage on their bonds, or, what amounts to the same thing, the profits on their circulating currency secured by the bonds, is a clean gift from the government, the claim of these banks is very Shylock-like. The government has been foolish enough to give them, without any consideration, about eighteen millions a year in gold; and now, when it proposes to cut down the gratuity to thirteen or fourteen millions a year, for the purpose of reducing the interest on the debt and the burden of taxation, they cry out for the original bond and for the last cent of that bond. It appears that the struggle between the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House to get possession and control of the Funding bill was the work of the national bank lobby. The Committee on Banking and Currency was their committee; but though they failed to have the bill referred to it, they are just as powerful and as successful, it seems, with the Committee of Ways and Means. The fact is, they are stronger than any committee or Congress itself. If we see this in the beginning, and while the banks have only three hundred millions of circulating currency, what may we expect should the whole circulation of the country be in their hands and their capital be nearly trebled? The national banks would become the virtual government of the republic.

The Wall Street Menagerie.

The "animals" in Wall street, after several weeks' comparative peace and quiet, have broken loose again and fought each other furiously all day yesterday. The "bulls" made the attack in this instance and wound up the day's engagement with a terrible slaughter of the "bears." This sudden development of hostility on the part of the "bulls" is due to the intelligence from Washington that the Funding bill, with its present features, is to go by the board under the antipathy of the national bank interest. It is the popular impression that the debt can be funded at four per cent and that our national credit will so enhance within a year or two as to permit such a consummation without the intermediate "jay cooking" of the present measure. It is a wise old saying to "make haste slowly." If the debt can be funded two years hence at four per cent, and without commissions and fees to brokers for auctioneering it off, it will be a vast economy of the national treasure. If the present scheme fall to the ground, between Secretary Boutwell on the one hand and the national banks on the other, the public will not complain.

HOW ARE YOUR BEARINGS?—Captain Hall having declared that his North Pole expedition has a "commercial bearing," the Chicago Post thinks it has rather a grizzly bearing, and adds:—

It is enough to stir the pulse of any patriot to think of an American "right whaler" clumping up the side of an American iceberg, or a carnivorous crocodileous mammal spouting spermatozoa as high as a liberty pole, that freezes on the instant and becomes a beautiful oliferous gem, standing there forever a monument of American enterprise.

Avast there! Give the gallant Arctic explorer another chance to take his bearings before ridiculing his aureolean projects out of Congress and out of sight.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.—Sir Henry Becker, of Ireland; Sir Charles Bright and W. J. Ellis, of London, England; Thos. Lyman and Judge Bigelow, of Boston, and James Napier, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

J. W. Wicker, of the Treasury Department, Washington; Captain Duharc, of steamer Cuba; Thomas M. Dakehart, of the United States Navy; Colonel P. Sanger, of Joliet, Ill.; Colonel George S. Parsons, of Washington; Colonel F. N. Vickers, of Alaska; John R. Carmody, of the United States Navy; Rev. A. M. Barrett and Rev. P. H. Maher, of Grafton, Mass., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. P. Ross, of Auburn; H. Sibley, of Rochester; General N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee; Judge R. E. Meeker, of Minnesota, and Dr. B. T. C. Norton, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain W. H. Christopher, of steamer St. John; Bayard Taylor, John Van Voorhis, of Rochester; J. W. Le Barnes, of Washington; Captain W. Cobb, of Massachusetts, and G. R. Zeigler, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Malcom Cameron, of Canada; D. W. F. Hutchinson, of Chicago, and Dr. Dickier, of Mount Vernon, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Archibald Little, of Shanghai, and Metchor Lopez Lizour, of London, are at the New York Hotel.

M. C. Van Halle and T. Greuve, of Holland, and Gonzales Dantre, of Montreal, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel H. D. Townsend, of New York, and E. Lewis Ashworth, of Manchester, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge E. H. Rosekrans, of Glen's Falls; Dr. Ashton, of Philadelphia; R. H. Maury, of Virginia, and Colonel A. Piper, of West Point, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. T. Burden, of Troy; Henry Farnum, of New Haven; G. D. Howe, and W. W. Codman, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

General Hazen, of the United States Army; Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of Providence; E. A. Buck, of Buffalo, and A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Lieutenant C. S. Medary, of the United States Army; Malcom Douglass, of Windsor, Vt.; Martin A. Sisson, of Baltimore, and George Payne, of China, are at the Coleman House.

PROMINENT DEPARTURES.—Congressman W. H. Barnum, for Connecticut; Dr. W. C. Hurd, for Alaska; Colonel D. S. Dexter and Rev. A. Reiter, for Washington; Judge A. Ross, for Potomac; P. A. Estlin, for Syracuse; J. F. Rathbone, for Albany; George F. Smith, for Corry, Pa., and E. Haas, for Chicago.